

DISPLAY DEVICE WITH ELECTROOPTICAL FOCUSING

This application claims priority to German Application No. 10306578.4 filed February 17, 2003. Said application is incorporated by reference herein.

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Background of the Invention

The invention relates to a display device for generating an image which is perceivable, by a viewer of an object located in an object plane, as being superimposed on the object.

10 Such a device is, for example, an HMD device (Head Mounted Display Device), wherein superposition of the generated image on the object is often referred to as an augmented representation.

There are HMD devices which lack a focusing unit allowing adjustment of the distance from the generated image to the viewer. Such devices are difficult to use particularly for presbyopic older viewers who have a reduced power to accommodate.

15 Further, HMD devices are known which include a focusing unit to adjust the distance from the generated image to the viewer. However, for this purpose, at least one sufficiently big adjustment knob needs to be provided in the HMD device in order to manually displace lenses and/or an imaging element. If the HMD device is adapted to focus automatically, there is the inescapable additional requirement of a motor drive. This makes the HMD device heavy and cumbersome.

20 In view thereof, it is an object of the invention to provide a potentially lighter and smaller display device for generating an image which is perceivable, by a viewer of an object located in an object plane, as being superimposed on the object.

Summary of the Invention

The object is achieved by a display device for generating an image which is perceivable, by a viewer of an object located in an object plane, as being superimposed on the object, said device comprising an image generating device for generating the image in an image plane and a superimposing unit, wherein the image generating device and the superimposing unit are mounted on a support device, which is placeable on the head of the viewer, and the image generating device comprises a focusing unit by which the distance from the image plane to the support device is variable and which includes a lens having a variable refractive index as well as a control unit for adjusting the refractive index of the lens, wherein, when the support device is placed on the head of the viewer, the superimposing unit effects superposition of the generated image on the object for the viewer and the control unit adjusts the refractive index of the lens such that the object plane coincides with the image plane.

Since the display device according to the invention is provided with a lens having a variable or adjustable refractive index, the position of the image plane may be varied and adjusted without requiring mechanical movements of lenses or other elements. As a result, there is no need to provide an adjustment knob or a motor drive for mechanically moving the lens, so that the display device may be of a smaller and lighter overall design. The adjusted refractive index may be the same for the entire lens or may also differ (in which case, there is a desired distribution of the refractive index).

A lens, as it is understood herein, is an optical element by means of which optical imaging can be effected (i.e. the path of rays coming from an object point is changed by means of the lens such that they pass through a different point, the image point). In particular, the lens may be provided as a Fresnel lens or as a diffractive optical element. Examples of such lenses

are found in the articles “Modal Liquid Crystal Lenses“ by Okotech Delft, Netherlands, and “Modally Addressed Liquid Crystals“ by the University of Durham. The coincidence of the object and image planes, as understood herein, means that the maximum distance between both planes is such that the viewer may simultaneously perceive the object and the image as sharp.

5 Preferably, both planes do actually coincide.

In particular, the display device may comprise a measurement module mounted on the support device, said measurement module detecting the distance from the object plane to the support device, with the refractive index of the lens being adjusted as a function of the distance detected by said measurement module. The detection of the distance by means of the
10 measurement module may be carried out directly or indirectly. This means that either the distance is directly determined or a quantity is determined from which the distance could be derived. The indirect determination of the distance does not even require a concrete distance value to be determined itself, but it suffices if an adjustment of the refractive index of the lens is possible due to the detected quantity, so that the object plane coincides with the image plane.

15 This embodiment allows easy automatic “focusing” of the generated image in the object plane.

In particular, the focusing unit may be provided as an autofocus unit which changes the refractive index upon a change in the distance between the object plane and the support device in such a manner that the image plane still coincides with the object plane. This ensures
20 that the viewer always sees the generated image in the object plane (even if it is moving, for example), imparting very good usability to the device.

A preferred embodiment of the display device according to the invention consists in that the lens is formed, at least partially, of an electrooptical material, in particular liquid crystal.

Such lenses are economical in manufacture, so that an inexpensive display device may be provided.

In the display device according to the invention, the control unit for adjusting the refractive index of the lens may apply a predetermined electrical voltage to the lens. This is easily and accurately realizable.

This is particularly advantageous in the use of liquid crystals, wherein use may be made, for example, of nematic liquid crystals (twisted and non-twisted forms) and also of ferroelectric liquid crystals. These liquid crystals allow a change in the refractive index of up to 0.2 to be achieved already at low voltages (for example, 2 to 10 volts) and at a very low energy consumption. These low voltages (and also the low energy consumption) are realizable in a simple manner and with a low weight (e.g. using one or more batteries or by means of at least one solar cell), so that the weight of the display device may be kept low.

The nematic liquid crystal lenses have the advantage that they exhibit good properties particularly in the temperature range of from 20 to 50°C. A particular advantage of the ferroelectric liquid crystals is the very quick switching time and, thus, the very quick change in the refractive index.

Further, the superimposing unit of the display device may comprise a mirror, a splitter mirror or a splitter grating. If it comprises a mirror, superposition takes place in such a manner that the viewer may perceive the generated image and the object as being arranged next to one another or as immediately adjacent to one another. In superposition by means of the splitter mirror, the generated image and the object may be placed upon one another for the viewer. Of course, it is also possible that the superimposing unit comprises a combination of a mirror and a

splitter mirror, so that the viewer may perceive, in part, a superposition and, in part, a representation wherein the object and the image are located next to each other.

A further advantage of the display device according to the invention consists in that an infinitely variable adjustment is possible and that also no moving parts are required to displace
5 the image plane.

In the display device according to the invention, when the support device is placed on the head, the measurement module preferably detects the distance between the support device and the object plane by means of the viewer's eye. This may be realized, for example, by measuring the fundus oculi of the viewer. In this type of distance detection, the required distance may be
10 quickly and precisely determined without having to detect the object or the corresponding part of the object which the viewer is presently perceiving. Further, in this variant, the viewer may even wear variable focus glasses.

Alternatively, it is possible that, in the display device according to the invention, when the support device is placed on the head, the measurement module may detect the distance
15 between the object plane and the support device on the basis of the object itself. This has the advantage that the correct distance between the viewer and the object may always be determined, regardless of short-term eye and/or lid movements. Further, when detecting said distance, the object may be filmed and may also be evaluated in connection with the image to be generated. Thus, during maintenance of equipment, for example, it is possible to present suitable
20 information to the viewer by means of the generated image in a corresponding manner, on the basis of the area of the equipment (or of the object) which the viewer is presently viewing. Said information may be mounting instructions or notices with regard to values to be checked.

In a preferred embodiment of the display device according to the invention, the image generating device comprises an image module for imaging as well as, when the support device is placed on the head, a projection beam path from the image module via the focusing unit to the viewer's eye, and the measurement module comprises a sensor as well as, in the projection beam path between the image module and the lens, a beam-splitting unit which directs light coming from the object and passing through the lens onto the sensor, which emits a signal to the control unit, as a function of how sharp the image of the object on the sensor is, wherein the image generating device and the measurement module are designed such that, when focusing the object for the sensor by adjustment of the refractive index of the lens, the image plane simultaneously coincides with the object plane. This allows a compact and light display device to be provided, wherein the focusing of the image in the object plane (image plane coincides with object plane) may be effected in an uncomplicated manner.

As the image module, a luminous display, such as a background-illuminated LCD or an LED, may be used. Of course, use may be made also of non-luminous displays. In this case, the image module may be what is called a (spatial) light valve (for example, a tilting mirror matrix comprising a plurality of tilting mirrors arranged in lines and columns and individually controllable), which is illuminated and selectively reflects light (as a function of the position of the individual tilting mirrors), the combination of which then yields the generated image. The image module may generate monochromatic or also polychromatic images.

In a preferred embodiment of the display device according to the invention, the focusing unit comprises two or more lenses having variable refractive indices, which refractive indices may be set or adjusted by means of the control unit.

The display device according to the invention may be provided such that it is designed for one or both of the viewer's eyes. If it is designed for both of the viewer's eyes, the images may be the same or different for both eyes. In particular, a spatial representation of the image is possible.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention is explained in more detail below, essentially by way of example, with reference to the drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 schematically shows a lateral view of the display device according to the invention, mounted on the head of a viewer, and

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Fig. 2 schematically shows an enlarged view of the display device of Fig. 1.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

As is evident particularly from Fig. 2, the display device in the described embodiment comprises an imaging unit 1 with an image module 2 (in this case, a luminous display) and a focusing unit 3.

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The focusing unit 3 comprises a liquid crystal lens 4 as well as a further lens 5, wherein an electric voltage may be applied to said liquid crystal lens 4 by means of a control unit 6 of the display device. Depending on the magnitude of the voltage applied, a predetermined refractive index or distribution of the refractive index is adjusted for the liquid crystal lens 4.

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The display device further includes a superimposing unit 7 which comprises first and second beam-splitter cubes 8, 9. Said splitter cubes 8, 9 are arranged such that the light coming from the image module 2 is deflected by 90° by the first splitter cube and impinges on the second splitter cube 9, which in turn effects a deflection by 90°. The light deflected by the second splitter cube 9 then impinges on the eye A of the viewer M. The viewer M may perceive his

environment through the second splitter cube 9. In the example described herein, he is viewing an object (not shown) which is located in the object plane O. Instead of the splitter cubes 8, 9, other beam splitters known to the skilled person may be used as well.

Further, the display device also comprises a measurement module including a beam splitter 10, which is arranged between the image module 2 and the focusing unit 3, and an autofocus sensor 11. The beam splitter 10 is arranged such that light from the object which passes through the first splitter cube 8 and through the focusing unit 3 is deflected onto the autofocus sensor 11 by the beam splitter 10. Depending on how sharp the image of the object on the autofocus sensor 11 is, the latter emits a signal which is applied to the control unit 6.

The image generating device 1, the focusing unit 3 as well as the superimposing unit 7 are all mounted on a support device 12 (shown only in Fig. 1) which may be placed on the head in the manner of glasses such that, in the mounted condition thereof, the viewer perceives his environment through the second splitter cube 9.

The control unit 6 may be mounted on the support device 12. However, it may also be provided separately thereof. Image control unit 13, which is used to control the image module 2 may also be provided separately. Therefore, the control unit 6 as well as the image control unit 13 are not shown in Fig. 1, because they are not mounted on the support device 12 in the described example. The connections between the image control unit 13 and the image module 2 as well as between the control unit 6 and the lens 4 as well as the autofocus sensor 11 may be realized in a wireless manner (e.g. by radio links) and by means of electrical lines.

The optical design of the display device is selected such that, if it is found by the autofocus sensor 11 that the viewer M is perceiving the object in the object plane O as sharp, the image plane B in which the generated image is perceivable by the viewer M, coincides with the

object plane O. Focusing on the object plane O is achieved by a suitable adjustment of the refractive index of the liquid crystal lens 4, which is done as a function of the signal or of the value of the signal emitted by the autofocus sensor 11. Thus, there is a closed loop by which the distance from the object to the support device 12 is detected. Said distance detection is provided
5 such that the image plane B is thereby already placed in the object plane O as well. The determination of the distance from the object to the support device 12 (or to the viewer M) by means of selective adjustment of the refractive index of the liquid crystal lens 4 is, thus, also used already to make the image plane B coincide with the object plane O.

In particular, the control unit 6 and the measurement module are designed such that they
10 constantly determine the distance between the object plane O and the viewer M and accordingly readjust or adjust the refractive index of the liquid crystal lens 4. Thus, autofocusing is provided by which the viewer M can always sharply perceive the generated image in the object plane O. This autofocus function advantageously requires no mechanically movable parts.

In a further embodiment (not shown) of the display device, the focusing unit comprises
15 two or more liquid crystal lenses whose refractive indices are adjustable by means of the control unit.

Instead of the second splitter cube 9, a deflecting mirror (not shown) may also be used. In doing so, the deflecting mirror is dimensioned such that only part of the visual field is covered by the deflecting mirror. In this case, the superposition of the generated image on the
20 perceivable object is a side-by-side superposition.

The display device described in combination with Fig. 1 and 2 is provided for only one eye A of the viewer M. Of course, it may also be provided for both eyes. This may be realized, for example, by accordingly expanding the superimposing unit 7. Of course, a separate imaging

unit, a separate focusing unit comprising a measurement module and a separate superimposing unit may be provided for the second eye, too.

Although the description above contains many specificities, these should not be construed as limiting the scope of the invention but as merely providing illustrations of some of the
5 presently preferred embodiments of the invention. Thus, the scope of the invention should be determined by the appended claims and their legal equivalents, rather than by the examples given.